

WEATHER

Cloudy
Rain
Windy



Daily Worker

★
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BULLETIN

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Thursday, Feb. 22 (UP).—The U.S. Third Marine Division has been landed and gone into action to reinforce the men of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions on Iwo Island, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today, as the Japanese fought desperately to hold their central airdrome.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 21 (UP).—Marines of the Fifth Amphibious Corps stormed the central Iwo Island airdrome today in the face of enemy fire so intense it cost them 3,650 men wounded, missing and killed in the first 47 hours of day-and-night fighting, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The veteran Fourth Marine Division, starting out from the captured southern airdrome, drove straight toward the central field in the heart of the island, where are situated the main village and government headquarters.

Attacking up rising ground from which enemy guns raked their lines, the Marines made gains of 500 to 1,000 yards.

Along the west coast, the Fifth Division, in action for the first time, bypassed the southern end of the airdrome runways.

It was a general advance for both divisions, Adm. Nimitz announced, and it was made against about the most formidable Japanese resistance encountered so far in the Pacific war.

Each bloody hour of the 47 from the landing on Iwo at 9 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Wednesday, when Nimitz received his first casualty report, cost the Marines approximately 77 casualties.

Stand by the No-Strike Pledge!

An
Editorial

THE action of the Textile Workers Union executive board which, following the leadership of president Emil Rieve, decided to scrap the no-strike pledge, is a direct challenge to the nation at war and the entire labor movement. More specifically it is a challenge to the CIO, of which the union is a part, to CIO policies and to President Philip Murray.

The fact that textile workers have justified grievances cannot serve as an excuse for repudiating labor's no-strike pledge. The pledge and the machinery to settle disputes peacefully, were designed precisely for situations where grievances do exist. If there were no grievances, there would be no cause for strikes, nor need for a pledge or a disputes machinery.

This latest disregard of labor's pledge and of the fate of our men on the fighting fronts, and the knifing of labor's present and postwar interests, culminates a whole series of acts by Mr. Rieve and his friends in the CIO. The textile board's action is part of a pattern that Walter Reuther, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, Samuel Wolchok of the Retail and Wholesale Workers and others have been weaving.

DUBINSKY'S POLICY

The outstanding trait common to these men is their adherence to the camp of Social Democracy. Their policies and inspiration come not from the CIO, but from David Dubinsky and the offices of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

Dubinsky left the CIO ostensibly to fight for "progressive" policies in the AFL. Actually, he has joined the most reactionary forces in the

AFL and has led in the move to bring defeatist John L. Lewis back into its fold. Dubinsky and the Social Democrats are allied with forces in the AFL that have long maintained a kinship to isolationists and defeatists.

These forces in the AFL as well as the Rieves, Wolchoks and Reuthers in the CIO have by their actions shown a disregard for the war effort and labor's postwar interest. On every occasion they have united on the Social Democratic policy of opposing the President's program, especially on foreign policy. They oppose the Crimea decisions, the settlement on Poland, and plans to punish Axis criminals. They make plain their hatred of the Soviet Union.

There can hardly be any doubt that the Reuther group's forcing a referendum on the no-strike pledge in the UAW, and Wolchok's voluntary playing into the hands of Sewell Avery's provocations, flow directly from their opposition to the President's policies, and from the desire to break the coalition of labor and the Administration.

The Montgomery Ward strike was timed with the start of the UAW referendum. Rieve's present action is timed to help prepare the ground for another coal strike which John L. Lewis and his friends in the AFL are plotting. It is plainly an effort to secure support in the CIO for Lewis.

Fitting perfectly into the picture, are the plans of William Hutcheson, Matthew Woll, Green and their associates on the AFL executive council, to bring Lewis into their fold while rejecting CIO President Philip Murray's proposal for collaboration. William Green, following the recent Miami meeting of the executive council, made it clear that the policy is still for "peacemeal" unity—"unity" with any group that breaks away from the CIO.

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Stand by the No-Strike Pledge!

An
Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)

As the UAW's referendum will show, Reuther does not speak for the great majority of the auto workers. Neither do Wolchok or Rieve speak for distribution or textile workers.

Rieve's coup and other related moves within the CIO are the most serious threats to the no-strike pledge since Pearl Harbor—more serious than Lewis' 1943 insurrection—because they aim to disrupt the CIO, staunchest supporter of the war effort.

It must be met without hesitation. It must be defeated! It should be met not only by locals of the textile union. Every CIO affiliate should lay down so powerful a barrage repudiating the action that the Rieves, Wolchoks and Reuthers will realize that their game will not work.

That does not mean that the fight for wage revision is secondary or that the role of the WLB is not a vital issue. The question is how to fight in accord with labor's repeatedly stated position that nothing can take precedence over winning the war.

But to begin with the premise that the WLB has outlived its usefulness and should be scrapped is neither

in accord with the war effort nor labor's immediate wage interest. On the very day that Rieve announced his board's action, the WLB handed down rulings granting increases for textile and packinghouse workers.

KNEW THE REPORT

Rieve, as a WLB member, knew for weeks the contents of those decisions. True, they didn't come up to the union's demands, but tens of thousands of workers, benefiting from the ruling, will not say "scrap the WLB." Only a week earlier, a contract for steel workers was signed on the basis of a WLB decision which improved wages to the tune of \$60,000,000 annually.

This is evidence that correction of substandards, inequalities and other improvements on "fringe" issues must and can still be waged within the scope of present wage policy. And that does not sidetrack or weaken the fight for the general basic adjustment of the Little Steel formula.

Labor has justifiably protested the restrictions that have been piled upon the WLB by the requirement to have its decisions cleared with Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson and OPA. The Vinson policy is to leave profit levels untouched, even if they have climbed several hun-

dred percent over peacetime levels. But wage increases, even if granted by the WLB, that might affect "cost" by a couple of percentage points, are vetoed.

Of course, labor must fight against all those abuses and for a general revision of wage policy! But this must be presented to the people of America as a fight to strengthen the war effort—raise morale, ease our manpower difficulties, increase production, guarantee the supplies needed for this critical stage of the war's fighting.

Not weakening of the WLB, but its strengthening, is the solution. Not joining with Sewell Avery to scrap the WLB, but a demand that it be given the authority to meet the real wage problems, is labor's objective. Not strikes, but strict enforcement of labor's pledge will combat the real foes of wage revision.

To drop the pledge now is to deal a blow at the war effort at a moment when fighting is at its bitterest and costliest stage. The blood of those who might live if supplies were more plentiful and the war shorter, will be on the hands of those who seek to scrap the pledge. The wrath of the nation and especially of the homecoming veterans, will be upon them. Labor as a whole must not suffer for their crimes.

Penalty Clause Added to Senate Manpower Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Penalties of a \$1,000 fine or one year in prison were written into the proposed Manpower bill, in a closely contested executive session of the Senate Military Affairs Committee today.

The bill gives the War Manpower Commission statutory power in mobilizing workers for war jobs. Senators disagreed as to whether the penalties, contained in the amendment offered by Sen. Warren Austin, would apply only to employers or also to workers. Sen. Harley M. Kilgore said he understood that only employers would be punished.

Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), the committee chairman, said he understood the provisions applied to both workers and employers. The amendment itself refers only to "violators."

Sen. Thomas would not predict how the committee would vote in committee room tomorrow. The division is close, he declared, adding that some senators who supported the amendment in committee room may oppose it on the floor.

"Happy" Albert B. Chandler (D-Ky), who has been cool to any manpower control bill, is a case in point. Chandler told reporters that he voted for the Austin amendment for the purpose of getting the bill on the floor, where he could help defeat it.

The Austin amendment was accepted after the committee, by a close vote, had accepted an amendment offered by Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D-Md), strengthening the deferment provisions of farm workers.

Sen. Kilgore today said he was sorry the penalty clause had been written into the bill. Earlier, however, both Kilgore and Wagner had declared that they felt that compulsion or no compulsion was not the issue. The issue was the mobilizing of the nation's manpower for the war.

The Tydings amendment, strengthening farm deferments, disappointed Sen. Thomas, who believes that no special group of citizens should get wholesale deferments.

All-Harlem Rally For Wallace Sunday

Representatives of all political parties are joining in the "Everybody for Wallace" rally to be held in Harlem this Sunday at 3:30 p.m. at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave. Among the speakers will be Congressman Adam C. Powell, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Charles A. Collins, and Ludlow Werner.

Jail Dealer On Cigaret Tie-In

For compelling his war-worker customers to purchase candy in tie-in sales of cigarettes, Irving Weinrich, 55, of 437 Kingston Ave., Brooklyn, was sent to prison for two days and fined \$125 for violating OPA regulations by Magistrate Ambrose J. Haddock in War Emergency Court today.

Two OPA investigators told the court that on Feb. 6 they watched Weinrich make sales from a car loaded with popular brands of cigarettes near the Ira Bushey shipyard, Court St., Brooklyn. Eighty-three shipyard workers were charged 22 cents for Marlboro cigarettes, with a ceiling of 20 cents, and were required to buy nickel bars of candy for six cents before they were eligible for the cigarettes, the inspectors said.

Japanese Irrawaddy Defenses Weaken

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (UP).—Empire troops of the 33rd Corps, beating off unceasing Japanese counter-thrusts, continued to expand their bridgehead on the south bank of the Irrawaddy opposite Myinmu and pushed south to take the town of Gaungbaw, it was announced today.

Front dispatches reported that enemy resistance in the bridgehead perimeter, approximately 30 miles west of Mandalay, was diminishing following severe losses to the Japanese during an eight-day period of continuous attempts to dislodge the British, Indian and Gurkha units. United Press reported from the central front that over 2,000 enemy dead and numerous wounded had been counted.

Private Elementary Schools in State Rise

ALBANY, Feb. 21 (UP).—The number of private elementary schools in the state has increased to 300 during the past three years because of the number of working mothers desiring to place young children in school while they are at their jobs, the State Education Department revealed today. The number represented a 20 percent increase.



President Roosevelt chats with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, aboard a U. S. warship on his way back from the Crimea conference.

Murray Hits Steel Strike As Violation of Pledge

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21 (UP).—CIO President Philip Murray today ordered striking workers at the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation plant here to return to their jobs.

He told the steelworkers that their walkout was a flagrant violation of their no-strike commitment. In a telegram from Washington, addressed to officers of Locals 1843 and 1272 of the United Steelworkers (CIO), Murray said that the unauthorized walkout of maintenance workers, who struck yesterday in objection to AFL men working on the construction of a shell line, was "a flagrant violation of the contract and your international organization's no-strike commitment."

The strike began when the company hired an outside firm, employing AFL workers, to construct a shell line in J & L's Second Ace plant. Maintenance workers, objecting to the AFL craftsmen, struck, forcing 3,000 persons into idleness, shutting down six of seven bar mills, half of the coke oven force, curtailing gas supply to other mills and sharply reducing operations of blast and open hearth furnaces.

Key Heights Seized By 5th in Italy

ROME, Feb. 21 (UP).—American Fifth Army troops have seized the key height of Mount Belvedere, 5,000-foot peak dominating the entrance to the Pararo River valley, in a sudden burst of offensive action on the long-dormant left flank, an Allied headquarters communique announced today.

West of Mount Belvedere on the 1,500 foot height of Mount Mancinello-Pizzo de Camplano, where an Allied unit scaled an almost sheer rock face to take the peak, troops repulsed four enemy counterattacks.

Army Replies To Redbaiters

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Chairman Andrew J. May of the House Military Committee announced today he was appointing a subcommittee to investigate a recent Army order apparently relaxing restrictions on Communists in the armed forces.

Mr. May said he would name a subcommittee of five or seven members tomorrow to study the recently defined policy.

At the same time, Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Army Adjutant General, explained and defended the new order in letters to Reps. John E. Rankin (D-Miss) and George A. Dondero (R-Mich).

Gen. Ulio explained that the Army formerly had excluded persons suspected of Communist sympathies from commissions and certain restricted duties. That policy was changed Feb. 5, 1944, and the Feb. 5 regulation was clarified in an order issued last Dec. 30, he said.

Tardy Baby in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (UP).—Birth of a baby to Mrs. Beulah Hunter, 25-year-old wife of an aircraft worker after more than a year of pregnancy, was reported today.

Dr. Daniel Belitz, Mrs. Hunter's physician, offered his records as proof that the sixpound, 15-ounce girl, born last night at Methodist Hospital, was conceived a year and 11 days ago.

Hart Committee Holds Session

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The first meeting of the Un-American Activities Committee today was at least a social success. Members emerged from the closed session in amicable, smiling mood. Chairman Edward J. Hart, (D-NJ), and the ranking majority member, John E. Rankin (D-Miss), both declared the session most harmonious.

J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ), only Dies Committee member left on the Hart Committee, even went so far as to say the meeting was "roses and plums," and the prevailing harmony ruled out anyone's pointing out that roses are red and plums definitely reddish.

The committee tentatively agreed to hire three investigators, but failed to go into the controversial issue of who they should be or even what they should investigate. The ubiquitous J. B. Matthews, investigator with the defunct Dies committee, is now occupied otherwise in New York.

Karl E. Mundt (R-SD), who was on the Dies committee in the last Congress, and has been considerably bothered about what is un-American since then, presented the committee with a large number of letters from prominent citizens answering his query as to their opinion.

The committee wouldn't even take a look to see what the prominent citizens thought was un-American, but resolved to turn them over to the Brookings Institution for an objective analysis.

150,000 Sign Wallace Plea

Petitions urging the Senate to confirm Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce have already been signed by 150,000 in New York County, it was announced by Eugene Connolly, secretary of the New Your County Committee of the American Labor Party.

The four ALP rallies planned in New York County for Wallace, said Mr. Connolly, have already lined up the following speakers:

Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation; Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, director of Greenwich House; Henry Epstein, former Solicitor General of New York State; Congressman Sol Bloom, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee; Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the ALP; Mrs. Gustave Hartman, president, Israel Orphan Asylum; Congressman Samuel Dickstein; Rabbi Mitchell S. Eskolsky; Carmine Di Sapio and Miriam Faltt, Democratic leaders; Leonard S. Farbstein, Assemblyman, and Samuel Roman, recent Republican candidate for Assembly in the 15th Assembly District.

Hitler Hideout Blasted by Yanks

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UP).—American planes have blasted Adolf Hitler's mountain hideout at Berchtesgaden for the first time, it was disclosed today, and a massive force of 1,200 Flying Fortresses dealt the second blitz assault in two days on Nuernberg, another Nazi shrine.

Eight low-lying Thunderbolts, led by Maj. John L. Beck of Post Falls, Ida., yesterday loosed rockets and machinegun fire on railroad transport in Berchtesgaden, deep in the Bavarian Alps, and one American pilot dropped his belly tanks on a house which he thought was Hitler's celebrated Berghof Villa.

The all-American formation, flying from an air base in Italy, encountered intense anti-aircraft and small arms fire as they swooped in over the village of Berchtesgaden to shoot up eight railcars and a locomotive. Air Force circles in London said the raid was "not political" but just another hammering of the enemy's strategic transport system.

Nuernberg, its war factories and railways still blazing from yesterday's giant assault, was showered with another 3,000 tons of explosives and incendiaries by the 1,200 British-based heavy bombers, while 650 escorting fighters scoured the German countryside strafing attacks.

Photographs showed bomb patterns on the 2,500-acre Nazi party rallying grounds. One stick had blasted part of the huge Luitpold arena where Hitler once shouted at as many as 120,000 Germans gathered for the annual Nazi party rallies.

In the ninth straight day of the sustained air offensive, Italy-based bombers were over Austrian targets again, hitting rail traffic bound for the eastern front. More than 1,300 RAF heavies blasted Dortmund and other industrial and rail objectives in the Ruhr last night, and Mosquito bombers jabbed at Berlin twice.

The dramatic raid on Berchtesgaden came when heavy cloud formations prevented the Thunderbolt fighter bombers from hitting their original target—the Tavisio railroad junction on the Brenner Pass route. The formation flew on north across Austria until they spotted Berchtesgaden, their alternate objective, and one on which they had been carefully briefed.

Army Family Aid At 5,000,000 Mark

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP).—The 5,000,000th Army family allowance has been approved by the Office of Dependency Benefits, the War Department announced today.

Atlantic Charter Is Guide, Not Rule: Churchill

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UP).—Prime Minister Churchill today told critics of the Crimea Conference that the Atlantic Charter was "a guide, not a rule." He was replying to questions in Commons whether decisions at this time on the future of the Baltic states and Poland did not contradict article two of the Atlantic charter.

Churchill refused to elaborate in any way on the Crimea Conference during the question period. He is scheduled to make a statement at the opening of a two-day debate in the House next week.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed that the conference did not discuss establishment of a provisional German government in German territory occupied by the Soviet Union. He made this statement in a written reply to Alfred Edwards, Socialist. Edwards also asked for information regarding reported efforts by the Soviet Union to obtain an interest in the Suez Canal Company. Eden said he had

Push Japanese Into Intramuros

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, Feb. 22 (UP).—American troops have driven the last Japanese defenders of Manila inside the walls of Intramuros—an area of about one-tenth of a square mile—while on Corregidor the enemy garrison has been virtually destroyed, with more than 1,700 killed, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The enemy force consisting mostly of Japanese marines and sailors, is now compressed into an area of 700 by 500 yards inside the ancient city on the south bank of the Pasig River. U.S. artillery was blasting the thick walls in preparation for a final infantry assault.

"The progress of his (the Japanese) final destruction has been slow due to the desire to limit civilian casualties as far as possible," MacArthur's communique said.

"It is in no sense a measure of the special skill or tenacity of the enemy whose savage barbarism has seldom been displayed in a more repulsive form."

'Salute to Jewish Heroes' Sunday

Assemblyman Leo Isaacson, 13th A. D., Bronx, will be a guest speaker at the "Salute to the Jewish Heroes at the United Nations," this Sunday at 2:30 p.m. at Jacob Schiff Center, 2510 Valentine Ave., Bronx, under the auspices of the Bronx Committee of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, it was announced by Rabbi Mayer I. Herman, chairman of the special committee arranging the affair.

Tickets may be obtained by contributing a bag of used clothing to the Bronx office of the Jewish Council, 1739 Boston Road, or to organizations cooperating with the drive.

Flu Attack Kills 17 in Alaska Town

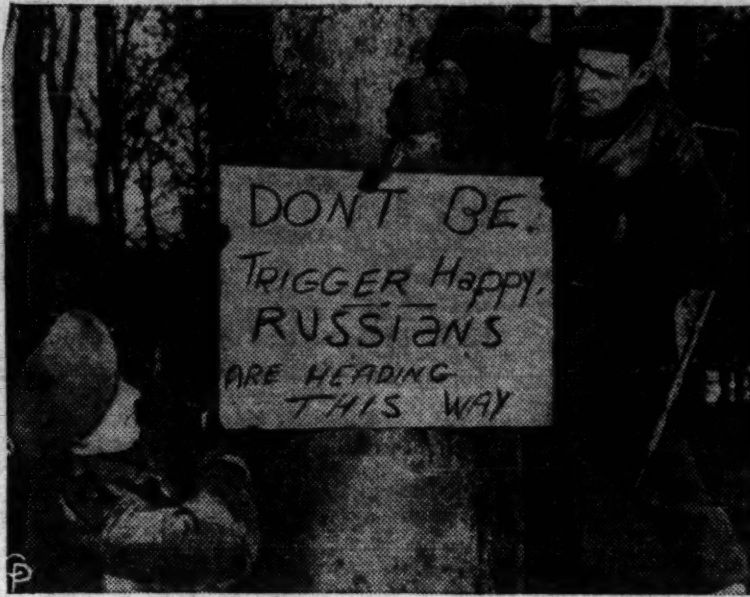
POINT BARROW, Alaska, Feb. 21 (UP).—A wave of influenza has taken the lives of 17 persons in recent weeks in this Arctic Circle village of 400 population, it was disclosed today.

Volunteer nurses are distributing sulfa drugs to the ill. Many of the villagers are unable to leave home.

Soviets Win Rail Hub On Danzig-Berlin Line

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UP).—Soviet troops reached the confluence of the Oder and Neisse rivers 49 miles southeast of Berlin today, drove to within 17 miles of Cottbus, an outer bastion of the Nazi capital, and in swift advances hammered to the Neisse 54 miles from Dresden.

Advancing along the west bank of the Oder river, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army reached the confluence at a point only five miles from a bridgehead on the



There's nothing like a sense of humor to carry a fellow through the battles along the western front, and Pvt. High Carleton, right, Montreal, Canada, and Pvt. Sid Brady, also of Montreal, relieve the tension with a sign that makes good sense. They are members of the famed Black Watch Regiment of Canada now in Holland.

Oder's west bank reportedly held by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army.

Making gains of up to nine miles through forest defenses, Konev's troops captured more than 50 towns and villages along a 60-mile front in the German provinces of Brandenburg and Silesia, Moscow's operational communique announced tonight.

Konev's troops were only seven miles south of the Oder fortress of Fuerstenberg, on the shortest road to Berlin.

CZESK SEIZED

Red Army troops, plunging toward Danzig, seized the Polish Corridor rail and road center of Czesk. Nazi broadcasts reported Soviet shock troops had expanded bridgeheads on the west bank of the Oder river 33 miles northeast of Berlin.

Sixty miles southeast of Berlin, Konev's troops captured the communications town of Pfoerten, in a nine-mile advance from last reported positions.

The drive to Pfoerten carried Soviet tanks and infantry 17 miles due east of the American-bombed industrial city of Cottbus, 47 miles southeast of Berlin. Capture of Pfoerten flanked 10 miles on the south the twin bastion of Guben, guardian of the 23-mile gap to Berlin between the Oder and Spree rivers.

Guben also was threatened eight miles to the north by Soviet forces which reached the confluence of the Neisse and the Oder rivers at Kuschern.

The fall of Czesk won Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2nd White Russian Army control of an 18-mile stretch of the Danzig-Stettin-Berlin railroad.

Rokossovsky's capture of Czesk was announced in an Order of the Day by Marshal Joseph Stalin.

Tighten Curb On Sugar for Canning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP).—Sugar for home canning will be allotted "only to those who need it" this year—and rations will be smaller, the OPA said today. Twenty pounds will be the limit any one person may obtain for canning and no family may get more than 160 pounds.

No ration stamps will be validated for canning sugar. Allotments will be made directly by local ration boards.

Patton Fights Into Saarburg, Gains 5 1/2 Mi.

PARIS, Feb. 21 (UP).—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army forces have plunged five and one-half miles deeper into the Moselle Valley, fighting into Saarburg and reaching within seven miles of Trier today. Twenty more towns were stormed or captured in new gains along a 55-mile front.

Patton's tanks race through eight towns along a 10-mile front, and drove within three and a half miles of the Saar-Moselle River junction.

Fighter bombers, favored by fair weather, roared ahead of the advancing tanks to blast fortified villages.

The tanks found only light and scattered resistance as they swept through Merzkirchen, Beuren, Sudlingen, Esingen, Halfant, Wehr, Bilzingen and Rehlingen—in an area seven miles southwest of Saarburg, and drove into that main Saar River bastion.

Third Army infantry driving east on an eight-mile front below Saarburg advanced three miles and fought to the banks of the Saar River, the Germans' main natural defense line guarding the highly industrialized Saar Basin from the west.

INFANTRY GAINS

The infantry overran the road junction of Trassem, three miles south of Saarburg, in the drive toward the river. Other towns captured were Kastel-Staadt and Hamm, four miles southeast of Saarburg.

More than 1,200 prisoners were captured in the Saar-Moselle triangle during the first 24 hours of Patton's attack. Another 1,200 were taken in the Eichternach-Prum area as other Third Army forces made two-mile gains in closing the jaws of a trap around a 14-mile segment of the Siegfried Line.

Fighting up from the south, the attack captured Hüttingen and Lahr and drove to the outskirts of Mettendorf, while other forces driving south advanced a mile to close the Germans' escape gap to 10 miles.

Roth, a by-passed city on the German border, was cut off in the attack and captured with a total bag of 349 prisoners. Other troops cut deeper into German defenses in the north by capturing Lanfurth.

Greek Quislings Go on Trial

ATHENS, Feb. 21 (UP).—Two former premiers, John Rallis and Gen. George Tsolakoglou, and virtually every cabinet minister during the German occupation, went on trial today on charges of collaborating with the enemy.

Twenty-five defendants in all were in the dock. In addition, former Premier Constantine Logothetopoulos and three former cabinet ministers were being tried in absentia.

Defense attorneys, numbering more than 100, challenged the constitutionality of the court, which was made up of six professional judges and three civilians selected from a Grand Jury panel especially drawn for the trials. This and collaborationist trials to follow are expected to continue several months.

O'Konski Hate-Russia Speech in House Rebuked by Rep. Outland

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R.-Wis.) who stooges for the Polish government of exile, was sharply rebuked when he finished another hate-Russia speech in the House today.

An indignant California Democrat, George E. Outland, striding to the front of the House, sternly declared:

"Congress has the obligation not to contribute to disunity with our Allies. We are not fighting Russia. We are fighting Germany and Japan."

O'Konski didn't reply. Most fantastic O'Konski-ism was the assertion that "Moscow has directed the killing, starving and im-

prisoning of more allies than it has Nazis."

Goebbels could hardly have been wilder than that.

O'Konski in his 4,000-word diatribe, called the Soviet Union "fascist." He denied that "the Polish (exiled) government in London represents Polish landlords." And he repeated his former attack on the Yalta agreement as "the crime of the ages."

O'Konski's motive is obvious, when it is recalled that he offered a resolution in Congress recently asking the United States to withdraw from the war.

O'Konski said he was replying to an article in Pravda which accused him of speaking like Goebbels.

State FEPC Foes on Defensive

Will Try Last Ditch Maneuver in Senate

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Foes of the Ives-Quinn permanent State FEPC measure were licking their wounds this morning after the terrific battering they took at yesterday's historic public hearing on the measure.

Assemblyman William M. Stuart, Steuben County Republican, who is leader of a group of die-hard reactionaries in the Assembly, compared his forces to George Washington's battered armies in the early days of the Revolution in a speech on the chamber floor. Assemblyman Stuart had sat through virtually the entire hearing, which lasted until 2 a.m. this morning, and confessed it was an impressive demonstration for the history-making measure. Nevertheless, he said, he considered the Ives-Quinn measure a bad bill and would fight against it.

Privately, the Steuben Republican admitted he would be unable to muster more than 40 out of the 150 Assemblymen to vote against it when it comes before that body next Monday night. He indicated his tactic would be to offer a series of amendments.

In the Senate, the measure is still in the Finance Committee, which was supposed to meet on it this morning, but failed to do so because several members were away, and because changes had to be made to have the bill conform to the Assembly version. Members agreed unanimously to approve it Monday evening. If approved by the committee Monday, and if the Assembly passes it Monday evening, the Senate may vote on it next Wednesday.

LAST DITCH

A last-ditch attempt to block it in the Senate will be made by its

Bill Would Stay Stuyvesant Evictions

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Assemblyman Francis X. McGowan of Manhattan introduced a bill today to stay the eviction of tenants on the site of the projected Stuyvesant Town Housing Development planned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Many tenants are facing ouster from their homes by April 1, and cannot get new dwellings.

The McGowan measure would prevent demolition of old houses on redevelopment building sites until six months after the war.

chief foe in that House, Sen. Frederic Bontecou, Republican, of Dutchess County. Sen. Bontecou said he would attempt to get a conference of Republican members Tuesday morning to agree to an amendment calling for a referendum. If the move fails, he stated, he would vote for the bill.

Sen. Frederic R. Coudert, Manhattan Republican who forced the public hearing at the request of the measure's opponents, was away this week. Whether he plans further obstructive steps is not known.

It is clear the move for a public hearing boomeranged badly as far as the measure's opponents are concerned. This is true not only as far as the state is concerned, but nationally. Legislative leaders supporting the bill believe the powerful pleas for it passage made by the outstanding figures in the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish world, as well as the impressive demonstration of unity among all sections of the population on behalf of this great advance in minority rights, will greatly stimulate and strengthen

Chaplin Bares Smear Drive by Reactionaries

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 21.—

Charlie Chaplin said today that suggestions that he be deported were part of a political smear campaign.

Chaplin, replying to a deportation proposal by Sen. William H. Langer, (R-ND), added that Joan Barry, his former drama protegee, was encouraged in filing her paternity suit against him by the same forces who inspired the deportation proposals.

Chaplin's statement follows, in full:

"In response to queries from the press as to my stand on the recent move by Sen. Langer in the U. S. Senate to have me deported, I wish to state that this action is part of a political persecution.

"It has been going on for four years, ever since I made an anti-Nazi picture, *The Great Dictator*, in which I expressed liberal ideas. On account of this picture I was called to Washington for questioning as a warmonger by Senators Clark and Nye. This investigation fell through after Pearl Harbor.

"The persecution, however, increased after I dared to speak on behalf of Russia urging the Allies to open a second front. For this I was bitterly attacked by reactionary columnists using every device to discredit me with the public. I was called a Communist, an ingrate.

"I was accused of making money in this country without becoming a citizen. Never was it explained to the public that 65 percent of my revenue comes from abroad and that the United States government enjoys the full taxes on that 65 percent as well as the 35 percent I earn here.

"I believe that in a democracy I have the right to state that I am an internationalist which ideals I expressed in *The Great Dictator*.

"But the pro-Nazi and reactionary elements continued their attack. Trumpery charges were the result of all this, inspired by vicious lies written by certain sob-sisters using as their tool, Joan Barry, who was played up as an innocent girl lured into immoral relations. This point was particularly stressed in the Mann Act trial. Although my lawyers tried to introduce the fact that long before I met Joan Barry she had been the mistress of several men and long before I met her (unknown to me) she had a police record for shoplifting in Los Angeles.

"These facts and many others of which my lawyer has proof were

George Washington's Vision of a Free World

George Washington, who described himself as "a Citizen of the great republic of humanity at large," looked forward to the day when mankind would be connected "like one great family in fraternal ties."

On Jan. 27, 1791, Washington wrote to the President of the National Assembly of France:

"The impressions naturally produced by similarity of political sentiment are justly to be regarded as causes of national sympathy; calculated to confirm the amicable ties which may otherwise subsist between nations. This reflection, independent of its more particular reference, must dispose every benevolent mind to unite in the wish, that a general diffusion of true principles of liberty, assimilating as well as ameliorating the condition of Mankind and fostering the maxims of an ingenious and virtuous policy, may tend to strengthen the fraternity of the human race, to assuage the jealousies and animosities of its various subdivisions, and to convince them more and more that their true interest and felicity will best be promoted by mutual good will and universal harmony."

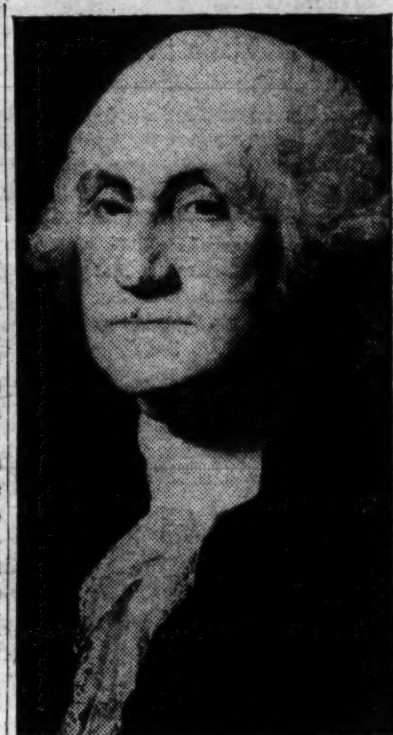
In a letter to the French Minister on Jan. 1, 1796, Washington expressed his great sympathy with the liberation struggles of other lands:

"Born, Sir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country; my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes are irresistibly excited, whenever, in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of Freedom."

(These quotations are from *George Washington: Selections From His Writings*, edited by Philip S. Foner. International Publishers, 25 cents.)

not allowed under the rules of evidence. Yet on the word of this same woman and on her accusations my liberty was jeopardized. I was indicted and compelled to stand trial. Later she accused me of being the father of her child. But the fact remains I was acquitted of the Mann Act charge and medical science has proved I am not the father of Joan Barry's child.

"However, the persecution continues. The Barry case is being used to attack my character, discredit me with the public and banish me from the country for which my two sons are fighting overseas."



GEORGE WASHINGTON

1 A.M. Curfew Asked by Union

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—An appeal to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes to extend the night club curfew from midnight to 1 a.m. went out today from officials of the New York Board of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees International.

Officials, here for an international executive board meeting, expressed wholehearted support for all measures speeding war victory, but asked the one hour of night club grace on the grounds that it would be beneficial to workers and the general public in making the "necessary readjustment without undue hardship."

The Joint Board speaks for 22 locals, with a membership of 60,000 waiters, waitresses, cooks and other personnel. The union plans to act to see that wage cuts don't follow the curfew order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP).—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes expressed pleasure today at "the immediate response" to his midnight curfew order for entertainment places.

State and city officials have promised to help enforce the midnight closing time, Byrnes said, and representatives of the entertainment field have "already pledged cooperation."

The War Manpower Commission, with cooperation of state and municipal enforcement agencies, will be responsible for enforcing the order when it goes into effect Monday.

Byrnes said WMC would punish violators by making it difficult for them to retain manpower.

Frisco Parley Will Be Strictly Business

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21 (UP).—The United Nations Security Conference will open here April 25 minus traditional top hats and with little social revelry, officials indicated today.

Diplomats from 45 nations will remain here at least three weeks and probably longer, William D. Wright, State Department emissary said.

News Capsules

Negro on Smith Faculty

Mrs. Adelaide Cronwell Hill was named instructor in sociology at SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, and is the first Negro on the faculty. Mrs. Hill is an alumna, cum laude, of the Smith class of 1940. She taught at Hunter College. . . . An original copy of the BILL OF RIGHTS was presented to the Library of Congress.

The MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE rejected an order to ask Gov. Tobin to remove Julius E. Warren, State Education Commissioner, for participating in a conference sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The Representative declared: "The Russians have showed us a few things about FIGHTING. It is barely possible they can teach us something about EDUCATION." . . . ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, declared postwar collaboration with the USSR would provide a tremendous outlet for our consumer goods. Standley, addressing a dinner of the Military Order of the World Wars, in the New York Yacht Club, declared Premier Stalin "is overwhelmingly and sincerely committed to participation in the world organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks."

Paying tribute to the memory of HANK FORBES, former district organizer of the Communist Party in Western Pennsylvania, who was killed in action on the Anzio beach-head one year ago, the Western Pennsylvania District of the CPA declared: "We dedicate ourselves anew to tireless sacrifices for speedy victory over the Fascist enemy and

the organization of a lasting peace." . . .

A delegation of Charleston CIO and AFL representatives, as well as housewives, called on STATE SENATOR O. T. WALLACE OF SOUTH CAROLINA in his Charleston law offices to congratulate him on his stand against the polltax, and to enlist his support against a proposal of the "Preparedness for Peace" Commission to establish 25 and 35 cents wage minimums in intrastate and mercantile industries.

Pegler Threatens to Defy War Code: Would Tell Nazis FDR Whereabouts

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

America's press, with all its shortcomings, was grossly misrepresented Tuesday by Poison Pen Pegler. In the name of that press' freedom, the Hearst columnist went to the extent of threatening to give open aid to the Nazi enemy.

Pegler proposed nothing other than to "smash the censorship" connected with the President's movements by openly defying it. This he would do by publishing the whereabouts of the Commander-in-Chief, when forbidden to do so for security reasons, and "challenge President Roosevelt to do his worst."

The Hearst rough-talker attempted to give his sedition the appearance of being reasonable by saying that Mr. Roosevelt's movements during the campaign had been announced publicly. A trip to Hyde Park could easily be disclosed, he slyly declared. That he had more than just a trip to Hyde Park in mind was made

clear by the fact he wanted to tip the Nazis off in effect to the whereabouts of Stettinius and Hopkins, too, before the Crimea conference. In other words, his insistence sums up to giving Hitler help in locating the meeting place of the Big Three.

As to Hyde Park trips, it is well-known that the Commander-in-Chief's movements in wartime must be carefully guarded. Today, with Nazi agents getting off U-boats and running at large, this is of decided urgency. When Pegler says he is going to defy the "censorship" by publishing the President's whereabouts, he is doing nothing else than helping the enemy and endangering the life of the chief executive.

That he is guided by the same hatred as the Nazis is seen in his reference to the guards whom the President must have in wartime as "the royal household garrison."

If Westbrook Pegler carries out his threat and endangers the President's life, he must be arrested immediately. It would be a good thing for America to label him definitely as the political agent of the enemy that he is.



PEGLER

AFL and CIO Leaders Laud London Parley

The London World Labor Conference is a "fitting counterpart" to the Big Three conference in the Crimea, Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council.

At the same time, Jay Rubin, president of the New York Hotel Trades Council, AFL, said the London meeting and its decisions will "help pave the way for international unity."

"The achievement of the London World Labor Conference in laying the foundation for the most sweeping unity on a grand scale is a fitting counterpart to the results of the Crimea Conference," said Mills.

"The initiative and organization already achieved by the London conference assures to labor its proper influence in assisting the United Nations in winning a durable and democratic peace."

"The history-making decisions of the Big Three at the Crimea were lauded internationally in all free lands as pointing the way to victory and democracy," Rubin commented. "In a like fashion, the results of the unprecedented World Trade Union Conference at London, help pave the way for international labor unity, and brings labor into closer participation in shaping the world to come."

"All individuals and all groups in the American labor movement who have the interests of labor close at heart, should hail with enthusiasm the decisions of the London conference, and all forward looking elements within the AFL should strive mightily to bring the great American Federation of Labor into this international house of labor."

Seamen Grads

More than 100,000 seamen have been graduated from U. S. Maritime Service Training Stations, while an additional 50,000 officers and seamen have been upgraded.

Rieve Strike Threat Hits Critical War Goods

It's not just cotton dresses or other civilian items that are hit by the rescinder of labor's no-strike pledge just announced by Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, for the cotton textile industry.

Cotton textiles, it should be known, are a No. 1 war industry. The War Department only recently pronounced it as "critical" and gave it a top priority. That's because, instead of making carpets, rugs or other consumer items, the majority of cotton manufacturers are now producing

for Uncle Sam. They're making vitally needed Army tents, cartridge belts, gun covers and the like.

Cotton duck, out of which these items are made, is on the Army's "critical" list. A short time ago, the War Production Board stated cotton duck production was 20 per cent under Army needs.

It is precisely these industries that will be affected by Rieve's withdrawal of labor's no-strike pledge, which opens the way for wholesale stoppages.

NLRB Denies Douds Alibi

Charles T. Douds, deposed regional director of the National Labor Relations Board here, announced yesterday that he will appeal his ouster to the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Although the NLRB, which removed him by a 2-to-1 vote, issued a unanimous statement declaring that fitness for the post was the sole issue in the ouster, Douds indicated that he intends to use in his appeal the arguments charging "subversive" influences originally put forward by some of his supporters, but since abandoned by them.

Samuel J. Wolchok, president of the United Retail, Wholesome and Department Store Employees, who, with others tried to save Douds' job for him when the case first broke by charging that he was the victim of a "Communist" plot, later publicly withdrew the charge and said he was sorry he had been connected with it.

An NLRB statement yesterday commented:

"All three members of the board are unanimous in denying that the action of the majority in removing Mr. Douds was motivated in the slightest respect by subversive influence inside or outside the board. The board is unanimous in stating that the disagreement among the members of the board relates solely to Mr. Douds' fitness as director of the New York regional office."

GROPPERGRAMS



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Thomas, Kuznetsov, Isaacs in Broadcast

R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, George Isaacs of the British Trades Union Congress, and Vassili Kuznetsov, Soviet labor chief, brought word of the London world labor conference over the radio to the U.S. through a special broadcast yesterday arranged by BBC.

The three, who were jointly chairmen for the London meeting, participated in a forum with Len DeCaux, CIO director public relations, taking part on the American side.

Thomas and Isaacs commented on the determination of the delegates to reach agreement and on the conciliatory spirit that was shown in the sessions that concluded last Saturday.

NEW WORLD BODY

Kuznetsov paid tribute to the work of the delegates, singling out for special mention the British, American and French delegations. He referred to his own visits to Pittsburgh and Detroit in 1931 and 1933 and said that the Soviet delegates placed great value on contact with laborites from other lands.

Isaacs discussed the conference

Next World Labor Parley Set for Paris

By HERBERT A. KLEIN

Wireless to Federated Press

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Presence of spokesmen for world labor at the coming international parleys where the future of the world will be shaped was assured by decisions of the continuations committee of the World Trade Union Conference yesterday.

The committee set a meeting of its 13-man administrative committee for Washington in April, from where the committee members will undoubtedly proceed to San Francisco in time for the April 25 world security conference of the Allies.

The committee also decided that the next world labor conference would meet in Paris in September to ratify the constitution of the new world labor organization which the committee is now blueprinting.

The time and date were picked to coincide with the next meetings of the International Labor Office and the International Federation of Trade Unions. This is aimed at facilitating the presence of delegations at the world labor conference and easing whatever gestures of friendliness may be undertaken by then by the AFL, which will be represented as usual both at the ILO and IFTU.

The committee had been instructed by the conference, which adjourned Feb. 17, to call the next world meeting "not later than the end of 1945."

DRAFTING CONSTITUTION

The continuations committee has smoothly concentrated its main tasks in the hands of the administrative committee, which would tackle the key job of drafting the proposed constitution of the new world labor organization.

Members of the administrative committee are R. J. Thomas and Sidney Hillman of the CIO, Sir Walter Citrine and Ebby Edwards of the British Trade Union Congress, Vassili Kuznetsov and M. Tarasov of the Soviet Union, Louis Saillant and B. Frachon for France, H. T. Liu of China, Walter Schevels and J. Oldenbrook of the IFTU, and Vicente Lombardo Toledano and another delegate from the Confederation of Latin American Workers.

[Other reports from London said that the administrative committee had been requested to draw up a draft constitution for the new federation to be submitted to the full committee on Thursday or Friday. If the full committee of 41 approves the draft, it will be sent to the 40 affiliated national labor organizations, represented at the world conference, for ratification.]

[It was also reported that a subcommittee of the administrative committee will meet in Paris as soon as present meetings adjourn. This committee will consist of Hillman, Citrine, Saillant and Kuznetsov. At the Paris office, it was said, Saillant will be in charge of the office staff and the French Labor Federation will probably provide office space. Plans for a secretariat are said to be still under discussion. One proposal would name a single secretary while another recommends a secretariat of four, one each representing the U. S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union.]

Still Looking For Cigaretts

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 21 (UP).—Albert M. Ramos, 28, left his home here Saturday "to buy some cigarettes." His wife told police last night that she hasn't seen him since.

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Yalta to Suez

THE President's travels from Crimea homewards serve to remind Americans of the great changes that are brewing in the Near East and eastern Africa, changes in which the United States is bound to play a greater part than ever before. From Yalta's shores, where Mr. Roosevelt witnessed the devastation of Nazi barbarism, to the placid waters of the Suez Canal was an air voyage of less than six hours; but it was also a voyage between totally different levels of economic and political development. At Yalta, decisions were reached on the highest possible plane governing the world relations of two social systems; at Suez there is a vortex of different problems where the United States is only beginning to play her inevitable role.

The announcement of the trip contains a further pledge from Great Britain to multiply its role in the Far Eastern war; but in doing so, the White House wishes to correct those false interpretations of the Crimea conference which built up the idea that the Soviet Union would attack Japan tomorrow. Some of the worst anti-Sovieteers have tried to read things into the Crimea agreements, which aren't there. The USSR does not need advice from such circles, and Roosevelt and Churchill themselves affirm this point.

Particularly interesting for Americans was the meeting of Haile Selassie with Mr. Roosevelt. It recalls those days when Ethiopia was sacrificed to the appeasement of fascism, days which are past; and the meeting opens up the prospect of American assistance to Ethiopia in the issues arising from the disposition of the former Italian colonies and east African problems generally.

But the meetings with the kings of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, as well as with the president of Syria, symbolize the new developments toward national independence and Arab unity which are piling up swiftly. The complex of problems is well-known and involves both France and Palestine; whether agreements were made or not, certainly the presence of Mr. Roosevelt indicates the American desire to have a say in whatever stability will be reached.

As for the failure of Gen. De Gaulle to meet with the President, we think the French democratic press and the French Communist leaders have already made the most important comment. It is true that there have been tendencies in American policy to look toward a weakened and reactionary France, but they are not identified with the President at all. France has a role to play in every aspect of the war, but her power is still potential, not actual. By rapid progress in mobilizing her own resources, as well as by the necessary assistance to France which the President certainly favors, she will regain her position of eminence in Europe. But she cannot solve her problems outside of the Big Three framework. No nation on earth can do that anymore.

Big Day in New York History

NEW YORK told the world Tuesday, vibrantly and vigorously, where it stands on anti-discrimination legislation. At the hearings on the Ives-Quinn bill, the people said they are for that measure with thrilling unanimity.

Spokesmen for Catholics, Protestants, Jews, the Negro people and both AFL and CIO in the labor movement, were among the throng which stood up for democracy in the 12-hour session. The opponents of the bill, with a hang-dog air, were obliged to say that the request for the hearing had been a boomerang and that they had run up against "a stone wall."

That stone wall was the will and desire of New York's people that discrimination in employment be ended. It was against this powerful popular sentiment that the Republican leadership had schemed for weeks. Even now the GOP may try again to smother the legislation through crippling amendments. Popular alertness is required, insisting that the bill be passed exactly as it is today.

The Chamber of Commerce's attempt to show that business was against the bill fell flat. The American Labor Party had disclosed that the membership vote on which the Chamber based its stand was so close as to be unconvincing, with the majority of its members not voting.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine-men found itself in a bad position in its opposition stand. That union can learn from Tuesday's experience to put itself in step with the rest of labor and the nation.

Tuesday's wonderful turnout was a great event. It represented a magnificent display of democratic unity, of which the Empire State can be proud. It can stir the people of New York and all other states to make the demand ring throughout the nation for action by Congress for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee.

HIS STRENGTH



—They're Saying in Washington—

The Senate and Dumbarton Oaks

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON.
HOW will the Senate line up on the Yalta agreement? How will it face the acid tests of the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks plans?

One possible method of appraising the situation is to take the voting record of the 79 Senators who served before the November elections and the public statement of the 17 Senators elected or appointed recently.

On this basis there are 40 Democrats and eight Republicans who are committed to international cooperation. There are 11 Democrats and 14 Republicans whose records have been ambiguous or are too little known to mean much. And there are 17 Republicans, one Wisconsin Progressive and five Democrats who lean pretty strongly against the Administration's entire foreign policy.

In other words, half the Senate is pretty sure to support both Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks. And the other half of the Senate is divided pretty evenly between Senators who are popularly known as isolationists and those who teeter back and forth in their votes on decisive issues.

This situation would be reasonably satisfactory if only a majority vote were required. This will be the case on Bretton Woods—but here there will be special obstacles such as the opposition of the American Bankers Association and here House approval must also be won. In the case of Dumbarton Oaks, a two-thirds vote of the Senate will be required.

Of course, no voting list gives a truly accurate picture of where a Senator stands. On the basis of his past votes, Langer of North Dakota appears to belong in the doubtful category. But Langer is committed to oppose Dumbarton Oaks, is in fact one of the most dangerous Senate opponents of international collaboration. And then the enormously favorable response to the Yalta conference which is not reflected in voting records will obviously have major impact on future line-ups in the Senate.



Even so, the scope of the problem ahead is to some extent indicated by analysis of past voting records. At least it gives a rough guide to the future. And it seems to me that on this basis some important conclusions become pretty apparent.

First, it will be no easy job to win the approval of the Senate for Dumbarton Oaks. Second, it will be necessary to line up all or most of the doubtful Democrats, including veteran Roosevelt-haters like Harry Byrd of Virginia and arch-conservatives like Millard Tydings of Maryland. Unity of the Democratic Party thus becomes a major factor. The success of Speaker Sam Rayburn in lining up conservative southern Democrats, with the exception of 23 die-hards, against the GOP attack on the George bill, was a significant development and should have some effect when the House votes on Bretton Woods. But nothing quite like this has as yet shaped up in the Senate.

Third, it will be necessary to have bi-partisan Senate support for Dumbarton Oaks, to win not only the Republicans like Ball of Minnesota and Burton of Ohio whose records on foreign policy are reasonably clear but also some of the waverers and fence-sitters.

All this help explain why the President has been so careful to pick a fully representative delegation to the San Francisco conference on the world security organization. It explains why a man like Sen. Vandenberg was picked as a delegate. The President is going out of his way to make it plain that it will not be possible to blame on the Administration any Senatorial gripes

and sulks about being ignored or left out of the picture.

I don't mean to minimize the importance of eliminating any possible excuse for the childish temper tantrums to which too many Senators are subject. But it seems to me that there are limits to the personal approach which the New York Times, for example, seems to consider the key to Senate approval of Dumbarton Oaks.

James B. Reston, an experienced and well-informed reporter, put it this way in the Times on Sunday: "Mr. Roosevelt's problem with the Congress is a human problem even before it is a political problem, and how he deals with it when he comes home can greatly simplify or complicate Congressional acceptance of the program outlined at Yalta."

There are a number of things wrong with this kind of approach. It places the entire burden on the President. It appears to excuse the Senators themselves from responsibility for putting aside petty personal or political considerations. And it ignores the role of public pressure on the Senate.

We will all be delighted if the President succeeds in buttering up some doubtful Senators. But this doesn't mean that the fate of Dumbarton Oaks will be settled by careful White House observance of the amenities. There are other factors. For example, only 15 of the 32 Senators coming up for reelection in 1946 have good records on foreign policy. The other 17 have been either doubtful or on the wrong side of the fence. This is but one indication of how carefully many Senators will be feeling the public pulse.

Worth Repeating

WORKERS' INITIATIVE, as exemplified in the Soviet Union, is stressed by Dr. Harry F. Ward in *The Soviet Spirit*, saying in Chapter XII: The chronicles of the war are full of engagements won by the initiative of Red Army men. They were trained for this by discussion of what to do in all possible emergencies when officers were killed. Before this their initiative had been developed in the new forms of labor, the new types of organization, of Soviet society. A military commentator writes: "Initiative and inventiveness are the two factors which made Soviet tactics so flexible and adaptable." A German military magazine says: "The inventiveness of the Russians is extraordinary... when for example they are short of bombers they take a glider and drop artillery shells by hand."

Today's Guest Column

IN AN article in the magazine This Month, Pearl S. Buck, who has contributed greatly to the development of the One World concept, poses a rather curious question—curious because of the time at which it is asked. Miss Buck points out that conquest and establishment of empire have been the regular though unforeseen consequences of trade by the European powers with the peoples whom they now hold as dependents. In the light of this, she asks whether America, with its present eagerness "to trade everywhere in the world" may not, like England, France and Holland, "be building an empire without knowing it."



The trouble with this hypothesis is that it is unscientific, entirely on the level of abstract speculation. The conditions which made for imperialism yesterday will make for imperialism tomorrow only if tomorrow's world is a replica of yesterday's. Will it be? No doubt some advocates of the Century of American Imperialism would like it to be, but the march of events points to the contrary. Since she fails to mention them in her article, it would seem that Miss Buck either ignores or discounts the significance of Teheran, Bretton Woods, and Dumbarton Oaks. It seems that she does not realize that a program of world trade expansion is necessary not only

by Alphaeus Hunton

for the security and employment of American workers and workers in other advanced countries, but also for the general levelling up of peoples in all countries to a plane of equality with the most advanced.

MISS BUCK admits that "there is nothing intrinsically wrong with fair trade. Business properly conducted benefits both sides. But," she adds, "trade in the hands of the greedy, unchecked by law, uncontrolled by principles of justice, has resulted time and time again in empire." That is precisely the point. It is just that kind of trade which the United Nations intend to outlaw. We are on the road to international cooperation; the only alternative road is that of isolation, which in terms of today's world means simply imperialism.

Americans chose the first road in reelecting President Roosevelt. But the enemies of the administration—those who knowingly strive to erect an American empire on the basis of this country's preeminent economic power—have not given up the struggle to defeat the American people's will. That in essence is what the fight over Henry Wallace is about. That will be the test in what Congress does with the Bretton Woods agreement.

Wallace expressed the opinion of the great majority of Americans when he said back in 1942: "American peace—the peace of the common man—must be translated into freedom

Pearl Buck Fails To See the Change

everywhere. . . . America is building a peace not based on imperialistic intervention. America will not have made her contribution until nine out of ten of the world's adults can read and write, until the children of the world can have at least a pint of milk a day, until education brings such a sense of responsibility that all the people of the world can be trusted to take part in democratic government."

I AM sure Miss Buck backs such a goal for America. And if so, she must also necessarily approve of Wallace's and Roosevelt's objective of trebling America's foreign trade in order to help in bringing education, food and self-government to those who lack them throughout the world. By failing to distinguish between the opposite aims of the progressive and reactionary elements in this country, the author, unfortunately, has unconsciously aided the cause of reaction. For at this moment when the need is to rally public support for the administration's foreign policy, her forebodings about American imperialism will have the negative effect of spreading confusion and doubt in the public mind.

Yes, Miss Buck, Americans do want to trade everywhere in the world, but in a manner which the world has never before seen: on a basis of strict equity among all nations, and under just and democratic principles which will make for a unified world community in place of the old division of exploiters and exploited.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Kerensky
In Arizona

Phoenix, Ariz.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your readers will be interested to know that Alexander Kerensky, who did such a bad job in Russia before the Bolshevik Revolution, is lecturing in various parts of the country. He came out here on Feb. 7 to speak to the students of the Arizona State Teachers' College at Tempe, nine miles from Phoenix.

Under the guise of pleading for a better understanding of the Russian people, Kerensky spoke of "the debacle of Bolshevism." He also referred to the "sinister" propaganda of those who were promoting the Soviets. He tried to insinuate that it was his refusal to play with the Germans which established the Soviet Republics. Perhaps this letter will contribute to watching Mr. Kerensky. He seems to have given three lectures at the college, which means that the students there were exposed to just that much misinformation.

ARIZONA.

Correction
In 'Time'

Spencer, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Re your letter to the editor for Feb. 14, 1945, on the alleged color-bar incident at Corpus Christi, Time Magazine published a boxed correction in the issue of Feb. 5 concerning the incident in the first letter. This box said, in part: "The story came from a trusted and experienced correspondent. Later he wired that he had been misled, and that his story was without foundation in fact." HELEN MAYHERO.

12,000
Is the Number

Glassport, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Feb. 11 issue of The Worker carries a very good summation on lend-lease to the USSR by the Veteran Commander. I intend to use it in discussion with workers who magnify our aid to the Soviet Union.

However, wishing to be accurate, I want to know whether it is 12,000 planes or 1,200 sent to the USSR. This article shows 12,000 which I am quite sure means 12,000.

That this is an error is quite obvious to me, nevertheless those who always slander the Soviets will not hesitate to say that all the figures are erroneous because of this insignificant error.

I intend to write an article for my union paper which is read by our 22,000 members. Local 601, UERMWA, East Pittsburgh.

A. A.

[Ed. Note: The correct number of planes is 12,000.]

Why Not
One a Day?

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was happy to pick up Saturday's Daily Worker and see that whimsical feature on the Times Square Information Booth.

Such human features gives the paper a lift. Adds warmth and humor. Keep it up. Why not play up one of those stories every day.

S. H.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

DELEGATIONS of trade unionists are visiting Washington in increasing numbers.

They head for the offices of War Labor Board chairman William L. Davis, Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, and Congress leaders. Their chief appeal is for an upward revision in wages, speedier action on wage cases and a halt of the practice of vetoing labor gains because of an alleged effect on prices.

They aren't people who are interested in putting someone on the "spot" or snipers against those who are charged with directing our war program. The latter brand of people does not come to Washington. They stay home and instigate strikes and stoppages. The delegations are of people noted for their loyalty and working hard to win the war.

Recently I have been rounding out some facts on our war stabilization picture to ascertain the extent to which we have drifted away from the President's original seven-point program. That program, in the main, was just "filed" by Congress—a nice document for the records.

The President, it will be recalled, called for: (1) a tax policy to limit profits and personal income, suggesting a \$25,000 ceiling after taxes; (2) real price ceilings; (3) wage



by George Morris

stabilization; (4) price fixing on agricultural products; (5) war bond purchases; (6) rationing of essential products; (7) brakes on credit and installment buying.

LABOR greeted this program but Tories screamed against it. Far from limiting incomes and profit, Congress let corporation profits climb (after taxes) to the amazing record of \$29.6 billion for the 1940-43 period compared to \$13.3 billion for the four preceding good peace-time years. Price ceilings were held up so long that by the time they were placed, the base for them was already very high and far out of balance with wages.

Rationing limped behind price fixing. Taxes have substantially cut into the lower incomes.

Every housewife, of course, can give some impressive figures showing the difference between her present budget and January, 1941, the period upon which the Little Steel formula is based. But I plowed through Bureau of Labor Statistics figures to see what this government agency's studies show. The BLS, it must be remembered, was charged by labor with grossly underestimating the actual rise in the cost of living. A joint AFL-CIO study showed that the HCL was 43.5 percent above January, 1941, while BLS said it was 24 percent.

A committee of the War Labor Board, in its study, found the BLS index off 4.5 percent.

1—Bring Wage Data Down to Cold Realities

Meanwhile, the index rose to 25.5 percent or to a round figure of 30 percent, including the correction.

BUT how do wages stand? BLS gives us a choice of figures. Average weekly earnings, says the BLS, has climbed from \$26.64 in January, 1941, to \$46.98 in October, 1944, or 76.4 percent. "Earnings" cover everything—overtime, night shift bonuses, holiday and Sunday work, incentive premiums, shift to higher-paid employment, merit raises, etc.

Hourly earnings, according to the BLS index, show an average increase of only 51 percent for the same period. This still takes into account time and one-half, double time and premium pay.

Carrying the analysis further, the office of war mobilizer James F. Byrnes, in a recent report, found that actual basic wage rates, that is, excluding all advantages that come only with wartime production and conditions, rose only 30 percent since January, 1941. In view of the fact that the more articulate and organized section of labor has been able to win comparatively higher raises, and lift the average, we can readily see that, even on the basis of the BLS index, many millions of workers received far below the 30 percent average and their purchasing power has been reduced.

But the BLS furnished us even more revealing facts on this picture which I will discuss in my next column.

World Trade Union Parley and Negro Labor

by James W. Ford

Sierra Leone in West Africa; from Jamaica and Haiti in the West Indies, as well as representatives of Negro labor from the United States.

What the British government and the English press seemed to fear at that time was the perspective of the organization of free trade unions of Negro laborers. This policy was however, only the policy and attitude of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) towards colored and colonial labor. The IFTU was essentially a European and American labor organization. For the leaders of Amsterdam the world did not include colored and colonial labor in the brotherhood of labor. At times it made pretenses of friendship for colonial labor by having government-dominated representatives from certain colonial areas. The records show that on numerous occasions many of these fraternal delegates, finding out the true character of the IFTU, protested and left these international gatherings in disgust. So far as Negro labor was concerned the IFTU was completely degenerate. The apathy growing out of this attitude led to the calling of the First International Trade Union Conference of Negro Workers in 1931.

PRESENT at the conference were regularly elected delegates from the Gold Coast Carpenters Association and the Gold Coast Drivers Association of Accra; the Colored Labor's Organization of South Africa; the

Gambia Labor Union; the Nigerian Democratic Workers' Association; the Railroad Workers' Union of Sierra Leone, and the Railway Workers' Union of Jamaica, West Indies. The conference, after listening to the reports from the various countries, adopted a program of simple trade union organization, including the right to organize, shorter hours, a living wage, social benefits, against forced labor and repressions and a petition for democratic rights in general in their respective countries. "We are here for no political controversies," declared the basic report of the conference. The years following proved particularly fruitful in the stimulation of trade unionism among Negro workers.

The war against fascism has also resulted in the liberalization of trade union policy towards many Negro colonies. In the British colony of Jamaica, a strong labor movement has grown up. Concessions have been won from the British government for a legislative council and in recent elections the Jamaica Labor Party came out with more than two-thirds majority in the House.

Today we see a new world body of labor formed which does not despise colored and colonial labor peoples; but which on the contrary, encompasses delegates from Nigeria, Jamaica, India, China and Latin America as equal brothers of the world labor movement. Obviously this is a firm democratic foundation. It is in line with the policies laid down at Teheran, Cairo and Crimea.

ONE of the most promising signs of the times is the editorial comment of the London Times of Feb. 19 on the World Trade Union Conference. The Times says the World Trade Union Conference "has ended with a notable success," and adds that "the chance of uniting 'the trade union bodies of freedom-loving nations irrespective of racial, creed, political, religious or philosophical differences' has never before been greater."

This announcement by Britain's most powerful newspaper which exerts wide influence on British policy throughout the Empire holds special significance in regard to the establishment of democratic and unmolested trade unions in colonial countries and particular in the British colonies of Africa and the West Indies. It is indeed a hopeful sign when the London Times favors a world trade union movement based upon freedom-loving peoples irrespective of race or creed.

On July 1, 1931, the International Conference of Negro Workers was scheduled to be held in London. The British government prohibited the holding of the conference in London, and leading English dailies fully supported the policy of the government. The conference was subsequently held at Hamburg, Germany. In attendance were delegates of trades organizations of labor from South Africa, from Accra, Gambia, Nigeria and



Iwo Volcano Erupts Mortar Shells

By Lisle Shoemaker

WITH MARINE ASSAULT FORCES ON IWO JIMA, Feb. 21 (UP).—Marines who fought their way up the slopes of Mt. Suribachi call this volcano "Mortar Mountain" because of the murderous fire the Japanese have been pouring out the caves and hidden defenses.

These Marines have been under fire from the guns and mortars on Suribachi since they jumped from their Alligators onto the sand at Green Beach on the southernmost part of the island.

They found no cover on the beach. However, early waves found little resistance from three stair-stepped plateaus directly above the invasion beach. The landing area seemed naked and exposed to the veteran marines who have been used to going ashore among coconut trees and heavy foliage.

There was only one wrecked vehicle in sight when I landed one hour after H-Hour with Col. Harry B. Liversedge, former all-American football player from California.

By that time the Japanese who had survived the tremendous

pounding from the extreme left side of our beachhead in their caves, pillboxes and entrenchments on Suribachi started firing with artillery, mortars and small arms.

Despite the thunderous preliminary bombardment by warships and aircraft the Japanese still were able to lob mortar shells into this area, only 300 yards from the ugly volcano, which definitely is the key to capture of the southern sector.

Sniper fire all along the beach from Suribachi forced the Marines to crawl, springing from shell hole to shell hole.

Under this slow-moving setup it

took hours to set up a regimental command post.

The post now is located in a hole adjacent to a knocked out Japanese pillbox, where the sweating Marines finished cleaning out the last remnants of enemy occupation by throwing out Japanese food, grenades, underwear and other articles.

After we had been ashore a few hours, Col. Liversedge told me the situation was "obscure." We did not know where the division command post was. Sniper fire and wildly flying bullets made it almost impossible for us to find it.

FOREIGN BRIEFS EAM Won Key Demand

A hitherto unreported clause in the GREEK PEACE agreement provides for dissolution of the reactionary Mountain Brigade, the Greek Daily National Herald's Athens correspondent revealed. This was one of EAM's main demands. . . . ROMANIAN citizens of Jewish descent who served in Nazi forced labor battalions will be credited with equivalent terms of military service.

The League of Poles of Western Territories met in Lublin and adopted plans for recovery of historically POLISH LANDS held for centuries by the German aggressors. Participants at the meeting included two Roman Catholic prelates, Msgr. Zolna and Rev. Kupczak and Professors Rzymowski and Wojtkowski. . . . The American Slay Congress of Cleveland sent a message to President Roosevelt greeting the Crimea decisions. The Congress is holding a conference Sunday, Feb. 25, 1:30 p.m. at Cleveland's Bohemian National Hall. Rep. Michael A. Feighan will be the main speaker.

Cornelio Briones of Seattle, alternate vice president of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers, declared that more aid should go to the liberated FILIPINO people? He quoted his own union members fighting in the Philippines who "tell us that these people are in rags, without the necessary clothing, food and shelter. . . ." Philippine War Relief, 1720 Eye St., NW, Washington, 6 DC, is collecting clothing and money.

The CIO Committee of Latin American Affairs has begun publication of a LATIN AMERICAN Bulletin in English and Spanish. . . . The Uruguayan House of Representatives approved 62-19 a declaration of war against the Axis. . . . Venezuela formally adhered to the Declaration of the United Nations.

The lecture bureau of the Soviet Higher Education Council sponsored a talk in Moscow by Jose Uribe on the Spanish people's resistance to fascism. "Destruction of fascism in Spain," he said, "will be a big contribution to the cause of civilization, progress and peace."

Cost of Living Up 2.3 Pct. in Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP).—A Bureau of Labor Statistics report said tonight that the cost of living in January was 2.3 percent higher than a year earlier.

The index now is 27.1 percent higher than the 1935-39 average.

Between mid-December and mid-January, retail prices to city wage earners and lower-salaried workers rose one-tenth of one percent. A small reduction in food was more than offset by higher clothing and house furnishing prices.

Koreans in Yenan Train to Win Freedom from Japan

A Korean Revolutionary Military Political School was opened early this month in Yenan, capital of China's Communist-led border region, the Daily Worker learned yesterday. It will train "leading workers to fulfil Korean national liberation," from Japan in the words of Chin Pai-un, school principal.

See Trick in Vargas Election Move

Preparations for presidential elections in Brazil were reported again yesterday, with further evidence that dictator Getulio Vargas will use such elections to give a democratic facade for what remains a reactionary regime.

Miami Plays Up Reply to AFL

MIAMI, Feb. 21.—Charles N. Smolikoff, director of the Florida State CIO Council, made headlines in Miami newspapers during the very course of the "quarterly meeting of the AFL executive council here when he took public issue with AFL President William Green on the world labor conference in London.

The Miami Daily News gave a five-column streamer to Smolikoff's denunciation of AFL refusal to participate in the London meeting.

Green had condemned the conference as a "dual, rebel movement" although virtually every labor organization in the world except the AFL was represented there.

Smolikoff, a representative of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, challenged Green to deny that AFL local bodies were cabling greetings to the Congress and that an AFL observer was in attendance there.

He charged that federation leaders failed to consult AFL members before refusing to participate.

Smolikoff pointed to joint legislative committees in many states in which AFL and CIO groups cooperate as evidence of a growing movement for unity, despite Federation leadership intervention.

His statement not only got a big press in Miami but was sent out nationally by the United Press.

Italian Partisans Regain Big Region at Swiss Frontier

Domodossola, Maresco and other Italian centers of the Ossola Valley at the Swiss frontier are again in the hands of Italian patriots, the Swiss newspaper Popolo e Libertà revealed last week.

The captain commanding the puppet fascist forces holding Domodossola went over to the patriots with all his men, the paper added.

"Rail traffic between Domodossola and Milan and Turin has been cut, and the 'whole' region is completely

isolated," a dispatch to the Swiss Telegraphic Agency disclosed.

The Ossola Valley, with its 100,000 population, was liberated last year by patriots. A provisional democratic government was established by the six-party Committee of National Liberation.

The patriots were driven from the valley last fall by a German puppet-fascist counter-offensive.

The Allied failed to send help in time, although the patriots built special airfields for supplies.

Building in Albany Given Smith's Name

ALBANY, Feb. 21 (UP).—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, using the same pen with which the late Alfred E. Smith signed his first oath of office, today signed the Shaw bill which changes the name of the State Office Building to the Alfred E. Smith Building.

A featured speaker at the inauguration ceremony was Susumu, Okano, leader of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Emancipation League in Yenan. Susumu declared a liberated Korea and a non-imperialist Japan of the future will become brother countries on a footing of equality and mutual help.

Gen. Chu Teh, commander of the Eighth Route Army, and Lin Tshun, chairman of the Shansi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region Government, also addressed the ceremony.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan
GREENWICH HOUSE Folk Dancing Party, Thursday at 8:30. Plute Pete, caller. 27 Barrow St., 7th Ave. Subway to Christopher St.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION. Congenial atmosphere, fun. Folk dancing, instruction, Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 123 E. 10th St. 3 p.m.

Tomorrow—Manhattan
REVIEW OF THE WEEK. "World Trade—Backbone of World Peace." Harold Collins will analyze and discuss the Bretton Woods proposals and related events, including the final results of the World Trade Union Conference. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 50c. Friday, 8:45 p.m.
THE BIG 3 CONFERENCE discussed by Leon Wofsy, AYD director. Lonesome Train, in honor of Negro History Week. Room 303, 13 Astor Place, Manhattan. Admission free. 8:30 p.m. Ausp.: 13th St. Playhouse.

TSCHAIKOWSKY CLUB is giving a special Red Army night with the famous picture "Battle for Russia" and talk on its origin. There will be other surprises. Friday, Feb. 23rd, 201 W. 72nd St. Admission 50c. Come and bring your friends. 8:30 p.m.

Coming
ARTIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA 3rd Annual "Salute to Spring" Dance. The Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Mary Lou Williams, Josh White and others. Saturday, Feb. 24, 9 p.m.

3RD ANNUAL DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT. Women's Committee and Auxiliaries. Furriers Joint Council. Saturday, Feb. 24th, 9 p.m. Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Admission 75c.

Philadelphia, Pa.
MEETING. "The Big Three Conference and What It Means." Sam Donchin, speaker. Hotel Stephen Girard, Chestnut St., West of 20th. Friday, Feb. 23, 9:30 p.m.

Urge Mexico Parley Break With Franco

"Sinister activities of Franco's Falange confront the current meeting of American foreign ministers," the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade declared yesterday in telegrams to Phillip Murray, William Green, A. F. Whitney, and other trade union leaders, urging them to wire Secretary Edward Stettinius, to demand a hemisphere-wide break with Franco Spain.

The Lincoln Veterans sent their own appeal to Stettinius with the backing of the more than 300 distinguished Americans who endorsed their recent anti-Franco statement. This statement with the list of signers was also telegraphed to Mexico.

The Lincoln Brigade Veterans also sent warm greetings to the Guatemalan delegation at the foreign ministers conference.

"We who fought in the International Brigades for the freedom of Spain halt the action of your country in breaking relations with Franco," declared the Veterans.

"We hope that your example will be endorsed and followed by the conference."

Rally to Hear Celler Call for Franco Break

Congressman Emanuel Celler will call for breaking relations with Franco Spain, at a Brownsville-East New York community rally tomorrow (Friday) at the Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p.m.

Dr. Edward Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Josh Lawrence, port agent of the National Maritime Union, and Dr. Annette Rubinstein, director of the Robert Louis Stevenson School, will be among other speakers. The meeting will be chaired by Dr. Max Wishnoffsky.

Mort Freeman, baritone of the Jefferson Chorus, will sing.

Sponsors include the Rev. Hartley Hartman of the East New York Neighborhood Council; Garibaldi M. Lapolla, Principal of P. S. 174; Bernard Segal, of the Hebrew Educational Society, and Thomas Atkins, merchant.

Subscription is 39 cents.



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Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., Bklyn
Ausp.: Brownsville and East New York Committee to Break Relations With Fascist Spain
Subscription 30c

100,000 at Cherniakhovsky Rites in Vilna

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky was buried yesterday on the main square of Vilna. More than 100,000 people marched in the funeral procession, and heard

Gen. Kuznetsov speak words of

farewell. Heroes of the Soviet Union, who won their medals while fighting under Cherniakhovsky on the Third Byelorussian Front formed a guard of honor around their commander's

coffin.

As the coffin was lowered into the grave, radio loudspeakers echoed the 24-salvo salute fired by the Kremlin's guns in Moscow in tribute to the fallen general.

An obelisk marks the grave. It

is inscribed with the words:

"Army general, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Ivan Danilovich Cherniakhovsky. Commander of troops, Third Byelorussian Front. Died fighting German fascist plunderers, Feb. 18, 1945."

6 Get Jail Sentences in Circus Fire

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21 (UP).—Five officials and an employee of the Ringling Bros.-Barnum & Bailey Circus were held responsible today for the fire in the Big Top which killed 168 persons last July and were sentenced to prison on their pleas of nolo contendere to charges of involuntary manslaughter.

The officials included James A. Haley, vice president of the Circus Corp., and its general manager, George W. Smith. All six appeared thunderstruck when Superior Court Justice William J. Shea ordered them to prison for terms up to a maximum of seven years. In addition, he fined the Circus Corp. \$10,000, the maximum penalty.

"All of these accused are guilty of involuntary manslaughter," Justice Shea said. "The imposition of sentence in criminal cases is not as a punishment but rather as a basis for the reformation of the accused. The spirit of vengeance has no place in the administration of criminal law. The sentence imposed not an expiation or an atonement for the offenses, but to prevent their recurrence."

Their attorney, William L. Hadden, appeared no less astonished than his clients. By permission of the court he conferred with them briefly in an anteroom, then asked for a two months stay of execution on the grounds that the circus was about to start its annual tour and the men were essential to its operation. Justice Shea ruled that William Haley, boss seatman; was not essential and he would have to begin his one-year jail term at once.

He stayed execution of the other sentences until April 6. The circus opens its season in Madison Square Garden, New York, April 4. The court found the defendants and the Circus Corporation negligent in the particulars specified in the indictments—the Big Top had been waterproofed with a mixture of gasoline and paraffin, creating "a terrifying fire hazard;" the exits had been blocked by runways for animals.

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Irish and Basketball; From the City Record

By NAT LOW

On my desk as I write this is a 60 page report of the Mayor's special investigating committee headed by Commissioner of Investigation Edgar Bromberger entitled: "Survey of Athletic Activities of City Educational Institutions and Their Participation in Games and Gymnasias and Public Arenas."

Complete in every detail and with many photostats of Garden financial records attached, this report is the final and official proof of the fact that college basketball games have been privately promoted by Mr. Ned Irish and the Madison Square Garden Corp., of which he is acting president.

In his weekly address over station WNYC Sunday the Mayor gave some figures and statistics embodied in the report. But for the sake of the record we want to quote certain passages the Mayor did not use in his radio address. We feel that the report should be given as wide circulation as possible for only by this manner can appropriate action be taken to prevent a recurrence of the Brooklyn College scandal which has resulted in the expulsion from school of five young Brooklyn College students and has put a blot on the game.

Without further ado, we would like to put the following into the record once and for all:

From page 8 of Commissioner Bromberger's report to the Mayor.

"Although choice of their opponents, or veto power with respect to suggested opponents is exercised by the two colleges involved (CCNY and Brooklyn), the schedule of games played at Madison Square Garden by them is largely suggested and recommended by Edward S. (Ned) Irish, who, prior to becoming acting president of the corporation, ACTED IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF PROMOTER." (My emphasis—N. L.)

(Two weeks ago, speaking at the Basketball Writers luncheon, Mr. Ned Irish said, "I am not a promoter. I am simply a landlord.")

Let us proceed with the record. From page 9 of the report:

"Financial and other arrangements with visiting teams and other participants in such contests thus held at Madison Square Garden are largely controlled by Mr. Irish, who determines the participating percentages of all colleges in those games in which their teams are engaged."

(Two weeks ago, at that same luncheon of the Basketball Writers Association, Mr. Irish stated, "New York teams arrange their own financial agreements with visiting teams.")

But let us again go back to the record. From page 37:

"It will be noted from this summary (of eight nights of play at the Garden—N. L.) that the colleges received \$55,911.84, or 44 percent of the total direct profit which was divided between 32 teams. The corporation retained the remainder of \$69,738.97 or 56 percent."

And further:

"Our audit and the analysis of the Basketball Department account reveal the item shown on Exhibit A charged to this account in the net difference between the amount transferred to this account and the participation paid to the colleges. An 'off the record' statement by a corporation official was made that this account was used to pay Mr. Irish. The balance available Dec. 31, 1944, was \$17,427.28 which amount, according to the above statement, would be at the disposal of Mr. Irish for his salary or compensation. Mr. Irish later confirmed such disposition of those funds by the corporation."

And on page 39:

"During the 1942-43 season the college and promoters' participation was paid by the corporation to Mr. Irish who in turn paid off the colleges. These payments should be in his personal books. If Mr. Irish paid the colleges at the same percentage of the profits they received in 1943-44 the result would be as follows:

"Corporation's share	\$ 94,824.55	39.83 percent
"Colleges' share	114,280.87	47.99 "
"Irish's share	28,969.75	12.16 "

And from page 43 of the report:

"... for games scheduled at Memorial Auditorium in Buffalo, N.Y. and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., the contracts are between CCNY and Mr. Irish."

And, finally, from page 47 of the report:

"Brooklyn College entered into a contract with Mr. E. S. Irish on Sept. 15, 1944, to play with Miami University at Memorial Auditorium, Buffalo, Jan. 6, 1945, and to receive 10 percent of the proceeds.

"The contract also stipulated that Brooklyn College would not schedule other games during the 1944-45 season within a radius of 100 miles of the site of this game without the written consent of Mr. Irish. The payment of proceeds and traveling expenses was by check of Mr. Irish."

And that's only part of the record!

Ray Out to Avenge Knockdowns

In all of Ray Robinson's brilliant ring career he has been knocked off his feet but twice. And both these knockings were scored by middleweight Jake LaMotta, who will face the wonderful Negro welterweight for the fourth time Friday night at the Garden.

LaMotta is also the gentleman who handed Ray the sole defeat of his career both as a pro and an amateur. Thus, Ray will not only be out to even the score for the defeat but will be trying to avenge those two knockdowns which came in two fights in De-

troit.

LaMotta who will weigh close to 160 pounds, will again have a 12 pound pull in the weights over the 148 pound Robinson. He claims never to have been knocked off his feet in close to four years of ring campaigning.

All credit to Jesse Abramson of the Herald Tribune for debunking the Robinson rumormongers who are spreading tales about Ray's honorable discharge from this Army. Abramson's article appeared yesterday and refutes all charges that Ray was dishonorably discharged.

All-Star Game Scrapped, Travel Cut, Baseball Gets Green Light

McAuley Set For Det. Tonite

By PHIL GORDON

The always-strong Detroit Red Wings pay their final visit of the season to the Garden tonight when they face the Rangers in another crooshul test for Our Boys. Winners of two of their last three games, over Chicago and Boston, the Blue-shirts however are still four points behind the Bruins and a playoff berth. (This is written before last night's game between Chicago and Boston.)

The Rangers haven't beaten the Wings in Detroit this year but they have won one and tied one at the Garden and Frankie Boucher has hopes they'll be able to repeat tonight.

"Ken McAuley is just about fully recovered from his injury," said Frankie, "and that makes a whale of a difference to us. He's won his last two games. He was in the nets against Chicago last Thursday, missed the game in Boston Saturday and almost had a shutout Sunday. He's at his season's peak."

However, the Wings, who have clinched second place, are also at the peak and with the veteran Earl Selbert on the backline should be a tough nut to crack. For the contest the Rangers have recalled Chuck Scherza to replace the injured Kilby MacDonald. Jack Mann who was called up from the Rovers for Sunday's game has been returned even though he scored one of the two goals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP). — Uncle Sam gave major league baseball a go-ahead today after it volunteered to scrap the All-Star game and agreed to other transportation savings that will reduce baseball travel by 25 percent.

The "play ball" signal was flashed by Transportation

Director J. Monroe Johnson after a conference with Ford Frick and Will Harridge, respective presidents of the National and American Leagues.

The teams, of course, will have to operate with men not needed in the armed services or the war effort. Frick and Harridge conceded that "there still are manpower problems because nobody knows the answer to that." But they believed they "will be able to get along all right."

Frick and Harridge also agree to the following four measures to cut down on baseball travel:

1—There will be no exhibition games during the regular season. Major league teams, however, may play exhibitions at Army and Navy establishments provided the military provides transportation.

2—Pre-season training will be held at or near a team's home city. Frick said this arrangement does not disturb the present spring training sites of the 16 major league teams. Spring exhibition games will be permitted at the training sites, but two teams may not go to a third city for a spring exhibition. For example, the Washington Senators and Boston Braves, who will train here, would not be able to play an exhibition in Baltimore.

3—Teams will reduce to a minimum the number of men on trips. And all clubs will reexamine their schedules and make such further transportation savings as are possible. Frick said, for example, that teams would take fewer than the

full roster of 25 players on short trips. The number will depend on whether doubleheaders are to be played and other contingencies. The full squad of 25 men probably will be taken on long trips.

The system of three inter-sectional trips will be continued, but some short hauls may be eliminated by telescoping the schedules. For example, if the present 1945 schedule calls for the Washington Senators to play a three-game series with the Athletics at Philadelphia one week and another three-game series two or three weeks later, the schedule may be re-shuffled to permit the six games to be played on one trip.

4—The World Series will be held "only if transportation and war conditions at the time permit." Frick and Harridge felt no great concern over this point.

Johnson said in a statement after meeting with Frick and Harridge:

"The transportation situation this year is so critical that I am asking baseball to effect such further economies as will permit continuance of the national game and reduce still further its demands on transportation."

"The meeting with Mr. Frick and Mr. Harridge will, I am sure, result in such economies and I hope that baseball can continue without further restrictions so far as transportation is concerned. However, the transportation situation is so critical today that there may be further restrictions."

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talks; Music
WJZ—Breakfast with Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Dorsey Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Tobe's Topics
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeill
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Sky High Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News, Farm and Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—John E. Baulch
WJZ—H. E. Baulch
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Music
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John E. Kennedy, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M. D.
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Perry Mason
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Mary Marlin
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Opera Preview
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WABC—The High Places
WMCA—Adrian Rollini Trio
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling with Gambling
WJZ—Appointment with Life
WABC—Sing Along Club
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Treasury Star Parade

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—680 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—710 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1330 Kc.
WNEW—1180 Kc.
WLIE—1190 Kc.
WHN—1050 Kc.
WOV—1290 Kc.
WBNT—1480 Kc.
WQXR—1560 Kc.
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—News, Westbrook Van Voorhis
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Variety Musicale
4:25-WEAF—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Report from Paris
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Recorded Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Weapons for Victory
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Bandstand Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun with Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Whittemore and Lowe, Piano
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—News; Kierman's News Corner
WABC—News; New Calmer
WMCA—News; Music; Talk
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Voice of Broadway
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Pan-American Music
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News, Fred Van deventer
WJZ—News; Whose War—Talk
WMCA—Richard Eaton—Talk
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today, News
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr., News
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Lila Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—News, John W. Vandercook
WOR—Victory Is Our Business
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Variety Musicale
WQXR—Five Star Final
WQXR—Encore Music

7:30-WEAF—Bob Burns, Comedy
WOR—Arthur Hale, News
WJZ—Play—Charlie Chen
WABC—Mr. Keen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, News
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WABC—Sid Carl, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Frank Morgan Show
WOR—Frank Singler, News
WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
WABC—Suspense—Play
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Dinah Shore Show
WOR—Agatha Christie's Poirot
WJZ—Town Meeting
WABC—Death Valley Sheriff
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Music Hall
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WABC—Shower of Stars
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Worldwide News
9:15-WOR—Democracy at the Crossroads—Vice-President Truman
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF—Joan Davis, Jack Haley
WOR—Treasury Hour of Song
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Corliss Archer—Sketch
WMCA—India—Mrs. Ziljaya L. Pandit
WQXR—Musical Festival
10:00-WEAF—Abbott & Costello, Comedy
WOR—Dr. A. L. Sachar, News
WJZ—Fred Waring Show
WABC—News; Psychology Class
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:15-WOR—Talk—Dale Carnegie
10:30-WEAF—Rudy Valles Show
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—March of Time
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Frank Kingdom, News
WQXR—Talk—Algernon D. Black
10:45-WABC—Mary Harkins, Songs
WQXR—The Music Box
11:00-WEAF—News; Music
WJZ—WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—W. S. Gallmor
11:30-WEAF—Music of the New World
WOR, WABC—News; Music
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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How to Determine Postwar Prospects

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY, Vol. IX, No. 1, Winter, 1945. 35 cents.

Reviewed by SAMUEL PUTNAM

In this current issue of Science and Society will be found a review of a symposium recently published by a committee of the American Economic Association, entitled Readings in Business Cycle Theory. Now, I do not pretend to know any more about economics than the average citizen who, without being a specialist in the subject, does a little reading and a little thinking about it now and then; and moreover, I do not happen to have read this particular book; but what Vladimir D. Kazakevich has to tell me about it in his clear, concise way gives me a pretty good picture of what its authors are up to.

With the exception of one or two papers, practically the entire stress would appear to be upon methodology, "econometrics," the "multiplier and acceleration principle," etc., etc. In other words—if I may so put it in my crude layman's fashion—what these gentlemen are giving us is mathematical tricks in place of a solid economic content, in place of that cold, hard reality, which is at the same time filled with a boundless promise for the future, that we must now face in the swift-dawning era that follows Teheran and the Crimea.

What, for example, does the "multiplier and acceleration principle" (useful as it may be in its place) have to tell us about the possibilities of full employment after the war? Very little, I suspect. And that, to my mind, is just the difference between this kind of thinking, the purpose of which is to avoid thought and the kind that you find in the pages of any issue of Science and Society, and never more brilliantly exemplified than in the present number, which, studied carefully, will be found to be a marvel of close-packed consistency and coordination of content.

FACING THE ISSUES

You will not find the writers for this distinguished quarterly dodging the all-important questions that confront us today. Precisely what are the plans and prospects for full postwar employment? What about Germany and the cartels? What is the effect of fascism upon industrial productivity?—this latter a question to which it is important that our own industrialists as well as American labor should know the answer.

And then, to step across a very thin boundary line between eco-

nomics and sociology: What about the problem of racism and racial discrimination? Can anything be done about it through legislation, or is it, as some would have us believe, a matter of "mores" which must wait upon a long, slow process of education for its solution. And what is the relation—here we are crossing another frontier—between this aspect of the question and the one that is presented in fiction form, so boldly and movingly, by Lillian Smith in her much discussed Strange Fruit?

All of these problems—and all of them, as may be seen, are inextricably bound up with one another and with that new and better world which we are trying to build—will be found discussed by specialists in a thorough and scholarly manner, yet without the usual oppressive trappings of erudition, in the winter number of Science and Society.

V. Gaer's article on Plans for Full Employment After the War is translated by Harry F. Mins, Jr., from War and the Working Class, where it originally appeared. The subject of Cartels and the Settlement With Germany is handled by V. J. McGill of Hunter College, who has new light to throw upon the Morgenthau proposal. Productivity and Exploitation Under German Capitalism, by J. Kuczynski of London, is the outcome of research in connection with the author's history of labor conditions in various countries, now in course of publication.

ESSAY ON STRANGE FRUIT

On the question of racial discrimination probably no one in this country is entitled to speak more authoritatively than is Carey McWilliams, who has been in the thick of so many legal battles, and who here discusses Race Discrimination and the Law. Personally, and I believe that any sensitive reader will do the same, I could not help comparing what Mr. McWilliams has to say with Dr. Edwin Berry Burgum's essay on The Sociological Pattern of Strange Fruit. This latter paper, by one of America's finest critics—the one, to my mind, with the most alluring prose style at his command—should be carefully read, and not merely read but studied, by all those who have argued themselves hoarse over Lillian Smith's provocative novel. And present company is not excepted in this case; for I will frankly confess that Dr. Burgum has convinced me of the somewhat too narrowly sociologic point of view from which I first approached the book.

Such is the mid-winter fare that the editors of Science and Society offer us. It is the kind of intellectual diet that we need to help us win the war and assure the peace.

United Nations Leaders To Air Views on Radio

On the heels of the Big Three announcement that the next United Nations conference will be held in San Francisco, beginning April 25, the NBC University of the Air announced today that our Foreign Policy will shift to that site for the duration of the meetings. This new NBC series will bring to the microphone leading American and foreign figures concerned with shaping the new world organization at the conference.

"Our Foreign Policy," devoted to postwar peace objectives, will be launched Saturday, Feb. 24 (NBC, 7 p.m.). The series is in line with NBC's policy of keeping the American public informed on the major issues confronting the postwar world.

The United Nations meeting in San Francisco will occur shortly after the conclusion of the State Department series of seven broadcasts on "Our Foreign Policy." Secretary of State Stettinius, speaking from Mexico City, is expected to inaugurate the State Department broadcast Feb. 24, with Assistant

Secretary Archibald MacLeish acting as permanent chairman on all seven. Subsequently, the series will turn to the legislative side of our international policy, with leading majority and minority members of the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees participating.

Webster Aitken Plays Chopin B Minor Sonata

Two major works, notable for the rarity of their performance, will be among those to be presented by Webster Aitken, pianist, when he concludes his current series with a recital on Saturday Feb. 24, at 3 p.m. in Town Hall. For the first time in New York, Aitken will present his renowned interpretation of Chopin's Sonata, B minor, Opus 58. This will be followed by a performance of Aaron Copland's Piano Variations, a work in which the American composer's unique use of the piano as an idiom is amply illustrated.

Comment by Samuel Sillen

The Downfall of Haman-- Warm and Witty Folk Festival

In keeping with the festival spirit of Purim, the Jewish Theater Ensemble last Saturday night gave an attractively informal performance of The Downfall of Haman, a folk play with music by Dr. Chaim Sloves.

The play, like Purim week itself, celebrates the biblical Queen Esther's triumph over that tyrannical Haman who plotted to exterminate the Jews in all of King Ahasuerus' 127 dominions.

Seldom have I enjoyed myself so thoroughly in the theater. The cast, which included a number of former Artef players, beautifully captured the high carnival mood of the occasion. The play has warmth and wit. The usual barrier between the audience and the performers was magically broken down. When the gaily clad players trooped out to introduce themselves on the improvised stage at the Fraternal Clubhouse, you began to feel wonderfully at home. And soon you found yourself joining in the melodic choruses. This was truly a folk festival, with the traditional Purim rattle and the broadly painted faces, the holiday spoofing of a people who remember that this was the day we hanged the hangman on the highest gallows in the land.

But the serious modern overtones of the Haman theme are by no means lost. Haman is unmistakably Hitler too. And when Mordecai prophesies his downfall, we remember the guns pointed at Berlin.

FIGHTING OPTIMISM

One is hardly surprised to learn from Nathaniel Buchwald's program notes that the playwright, Dr. Sloves, completed the last scenes in Paris as Hitler's hordes were about to enter the city in 1940. The play successfully fuses Jewish folklore and contemporary Jewish experience. It communicates a sense of fighting optimism which will out-

live the long years of untold suffering.

The color and pace of the production clearly owe a great deal to the direction and choreography by Benjamin Zemach. The music by Maurice Rauch, based on traditional themes, is irresistible.

Of the many outstanding performances, that of Leib Freilich as King Ahasuerus was most warmly greeted; his clowning is magnificent. Avrum Hirschbein is a quietly determined Mordecai, Goldie Russler a nimbly satiric Herald. As Esther, Zelda Lerner has great beauty and dignity. Max Schneiderman plays Prince Haman, Luba Rymer portrays the unfortunate Queen Vashti.

The Jewish Theater Ensemble has

Music Today

THURSDAY

Jeanne Therrien, piano, Town Hall, 3:15 p.m.
Prelude and Fugue in B flat minor, Bach
Organ Prelude and Fugue in M minor, Bach-Liszt
Sonata in E flat.....Mozart
Sonata in C.....Brahms
Prelude in D minor; Nocturne in E minor.....Chopin
Suite.....Therrien
Two Studes: Pour les notes repetees; Pour les arpees composes.....Debussy
Toccata.....Ravel
Philharmonic-Symphony, Carnegie Hall, 8:45 p.m. Conductor, Rodzinski; Wanda Landowska, piano and harpsichord.
Overture to L'italiana in Algeri.....Rossini
Symphony on a Hymn Tune (first time) Virgil Thomson
Piano Concerto in F (K. 413).....Mozart
Harpsichord Concerto in D.....Haydn
Escapes.....Ibert
David Zecher, composer-cellist, Times Hall, 8:30 p.m.

Soviet Musical Opens Today in Newark

The gay Soviet musical, They Met in Moscow opens an engagement today, Thursday through Saturday, at the Newark Opera House, Washington and Court Sts. Newark, N. J.

THE STAGE

GERTRUDE NIESEN in FOLLOW THE GIRLS

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MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44th St. CL. 6-9739
Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. (Wash. B'day) & Sat.

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT! OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present

ON THE TOWN

Prod. Directed by GEORGE ABOTT
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
with SONO OSATO NANCY WALKER
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MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION VERA ZORINA and CANADA LEE in

THE TEMPEST By William Shakespeare with ARNOLD MOSS
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"One of the most charming musicals ever staged—a classic!"—Renoir, World-Tel.
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Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 59th St.
Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. (Wash. B'day) & Sat.

again vividly demonstrated the creative vitality of the Yiddish theater, and I hope that this group, a part of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, will be fully supported. The downfall of Haman is to be presented every Saturday night for the next ten weeks at the Fraternal Clubhouse.

You will take it to your heart whether you speak Yiddish or not. It is a rare treat in the theater.

MOTION PICTURES

ARKO BUY YOUR BONDS AT ARKO

HERE THEY COME... OUT OF THE WILD BLUE YONDER!

MOSS HART'S WINGED VICTORY

SGT. EDMOND O'BRIEN PVT. LON McALLISTER JEANNE CRAIN

ANDREWS SISTERS HER LUCKY NIGHT

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WALTER BRENNAN A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

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"A SONG TO REMEMBER" PAUL MUNI • MERLE OBERON Introducing CORNEL WILDE A Columbia Picture in TECHNICOLOR Spectacular Stage Presentation

Picture at: 8:45, 11:21, 1:59, 4:27, 7:35, 10:23 Stage Show at: 10:37, 1:15, 3:51, 6:29, 9:30

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NEWARK OPERA HOUSE Washington and Court Sts., Newark, N. J. 3 DAYS ONLY - Feb. 22, 23, 24

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Moss Hart's "Winged Victory"

From the Famous Broadway Show

— CO - FEATURE — "Her Lucky Night," Andrews Sisters

Late Bulletins

25 More Ships Destroyed By American Submarines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP).—American submarines have destroyed 25 more vessels, including an escort carrier, it was announced today.

The rest of the new haul consisted of a large auxiliary cruiser, a destroyer, two transports, three cargo transports and 17 cargo vessels. The cruiser was believed to be an 18,000-ton converted merchant ship.

American submarines now have sunk a total of 1,025 Japanese vessels, including 110 warships. The Navy has announced 121 of the sinkings since Jan. 1—an average of 2.3 ships a day during the past 52 days.

With American forces in complete control of the seas at least as far west as the Philippines, the target area of the submarines has been reduced greatly. This makes for more concentrated hunting.

Wounded Yank Prisoners Arrive Here on Gripsholm

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 21 (UP).—The Swedish liner Gripsholm docked today with its "most tragic" cargo—1,206 American soldiers and civilians along with some refugees repatriated from German internment and prison camps.

More than 100 Army ambulances were at Pier F to receive 463 American soldiers, exchanged for an equal number of Germans likewise unfit for military duty. Among Army personnel taken to Halloran General Hospital were 184 litter cases, seven tuberculosis patients, 24 mental cases and 248 ambulatory injured or ill.

Many ambulances drove slowly, curtains drawn. From others, soldiers so recently captives waved to everyone they saw.

Many servicemen were red-eyed

when they left the ship. A ship's officer said that without exception the Americans wept when they saw the Statue of Liberty.

A ferry boat loaded with WAC musicians and flying scores of tiny flags, met the exchange ship at quarantine. A Bing Crosby recording of Don't Fence Me In was broadcast on a loud speaker. The ship listed 10 degrees when all the 655 civilian passengers rushed to the side of the ship. More than 50 litter patients had been wheeled to the dock shortly after dawn.

"I've got to see home again," one wounded sergeant said. "I want to see home as soon as it comes in sight."

"I've been on five trips and I've never seen anything as sad as this one," said a Gripsholm officer.

Soviet Journal Says Soft-Peace Advocates Guided by Greed

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (UP).—The periodical War and the Working Class condemned in an editorial today advocates of a soft peace for Germany. Those who favor a soft peace were described as "those influential groups in Great Britain and the United States whose positions is dictated not by the national interests of their countries but their own narrow mercenary economic interests."

"These groups wish to preserve a strong Germany, which would mean continued new threats of aggression in the near future," the publication said.

War and the Working Class also criticized some American and British newspapers, periodicals and writers. One was the New York World-Telegram, described as "a notorious pro-fascist paper." The World-Telegram, was accused of "alleging that the Soviet Union will save German militarism with the aid of the Free German Committee." This committee of Germans was formed in Moscow.

War and the Working Class said that the "legend" regarding the Free German Committee originated in a United Press Ankara dispatch. "Where else can one obtain more precise information regarding Soviet policy?" asked the publication regarding the dateline. It said that the dispatch reported that the Soviet Union would organize a provi-

sional German government on the basis of the Free German Committee.

RIPS PAPERS HERE

The publication then denounced the New York Times, columnists Dorothy Thompson, Constantine Brown, William Phillip Simms, Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard papers and several British publications. It said they had developed a "mythical German government out of nothing" and said that "a certain type of newspapermen erected a whole structure of lies."

"Everybody knows the Soviet Union has suffered more than any other country from German aggression and has contributed more than anybody else to the destruction of Hitler," the publication said.

"Consequently the Soviet Union is trying for a solution of the German problem which will make a recurrence of German aggression impossible."

Tokyo Reports Cabinet Shake-up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP).—Hisatada Hirose, Japanese minister without portfolio and chief cabinet secretary, was dropped from Premier Kuniaki Koiso's cabinet today in the second cabinet shakeup within 11 days and there were indications that military and naval defeats were affecting Japanese politics.

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, February 22, 1945



The Red Army has liberated thousands of prisoners at the death camp at Oswiecim in Poland. Typical of the living skeletons that once were men is Rudolf Scherm of Vienna, examined by Capt. A. Fradkin of the Red Army's medical service. The prisoners were so exhausted from starvation that it was impossible to determine their age. This is a picture for the advocates of mercy for Nazi murderers to study. —Sovfoto Radiophoto

The Veteran Commander

HARD FIGHT FOR IWO

U. S. MARINES have cut Iwo Island in half, isolating the stronghold of Mt. Suribachi, and have captured the south airfield. Iwo is a sort of fulcrum for the bow that will shoot a bolt at Japan and therefore it is no wonder that the Japanese are fighting very hard. Our casualties so far are reported to be about 3,500 men which is not much for such a prize. It is truly amazing to see even such supposedly responsible papers as the N. Y. Sun come out with huge headlines screaming: "3,500 U. S. Marines Casualties on Iwo." What is the intended effect of such a headline? Does it build up morale, or destroy it? What is the crux of the situation—the fact that we NEED Iwo and are getting it, or the price we are paying for it? Such panicky screams are clearly detrimental to the war effort.

It has been announced that the losses in the Luzon campaign to date are—92,000 Japanese, mostly killed and 13,000 of our men, of whom 2,676 killed. This, truly, is a subject for a headline, if any! A seven to one ratio in casualties is something to proclaim in banner-lines.

Fighting in Manila was on a reduced scale. The Japanese have been compressed into the walled part of the city, an area of 1,200 by 800 yards (Intramuros).

THE Canadians have captured Goch and are locked in hard local fighting on the approaches to Calcar.

The U. S. Third is registering some moderate gains in the Pruem-Merzig sector.

However, there is still no sign of a general offensive in the West. All this is preliminary nibbling. It has been reported that the Germans have "thrown in nine divisions against the

British-Canadian Army Group." The figure speaks for itself.

Berchtesgaden was hit from the air for the first time in the war.

WITH the capture of the Oder-Bober city and stronghold of Krossen, Marshal Zhukov's right flank has joined hands with Marshal Zhukov's left and now a solid front faces the Kuestrin - Frankfurt - Fuerstenberg - Guben - Goerlitz line (100 miles), running parallel and very close to the Oder-Neisse line which covers the southeastern sector of the Berlin fortified area. The junction of Zhukov's and Konev's flanks may be the signal for the opening of the next phase of the Battle of Berlin.

Up north, the East Prussian pocket has been further compressed along the Braunsberg-Zinten highway. (In this connection it is most interesting to note the photograph of some German fortifications in East Prussia which appeared yesterday in the N. Y. Times and other papers. The mighty "dragons teeth" and steel anti-tank "horses" compare very "favorably" with anything photographed and published about the Siegfried Line. These fortifications were cracked by the Red Army in the breakthrough at Neidenburg).

Marshal Rokossovsky continues his advance on Danzig and has reached the Konitz-Dirschau (Hojnice-Tszew) railroad, thus leaving only one rail line running out of Danzig to the west open.

Some local advances were made in Slovakia in the Banska-Bystrica area and continuing German counterattacks in the valley of the Hron repelled.

The severity of the battles on the Eastern Front is emphasized by the daily toll of tanks and planes: on Feb. 19, for instance, 206 German tanks and 109 planes were destroyed.

Lay IRT Shop Dispute to Disrupters

Douglas MacMahon, president of Local 100, Transport Workers Union, blamed Martin Boylan and Patrick O'Donnell, "two chronic trouble-makers," for the 30-minute stoppage in the IRT machine shop at 147 St. and Lenox Ave.

Boylan and O'Donnell, who "for years have been a source of friction in the shop," MacMahon said, roused the anger of fellow workers by spreading falsehoods about alleged financial irregularities in the TWU, to which all belong.

He charged that Superintendent

Jack Hulme gave Boylan and O'Donnell the run of the shop for their disruption, although the union had repeatedly requested that they be curbed.

The union will press charges against the two, and hopes the Board of Transportation will remove them from their jobs, he added.

MacMahon expressed regret for the work stoppage, which he described as "detrimental to the war effort and against the best interests of the workers."

Newspaper reports that James E.

Gahagan of the TWU staff ordered the stoppage were nailed as fabrications.

Gahagan is a veteran of World War I, just discharged from the U. S. Navy after an additional two and a half years' service in World War II in the South Pacific. He is a member of the TWU general executive board and a fulltime member of its staff. Far from ordering the stoppage, he hurried to the shop, where he formerly worked, and his timely intervention ended the stoppage, it was said at the union.

PINKY RANKIN

